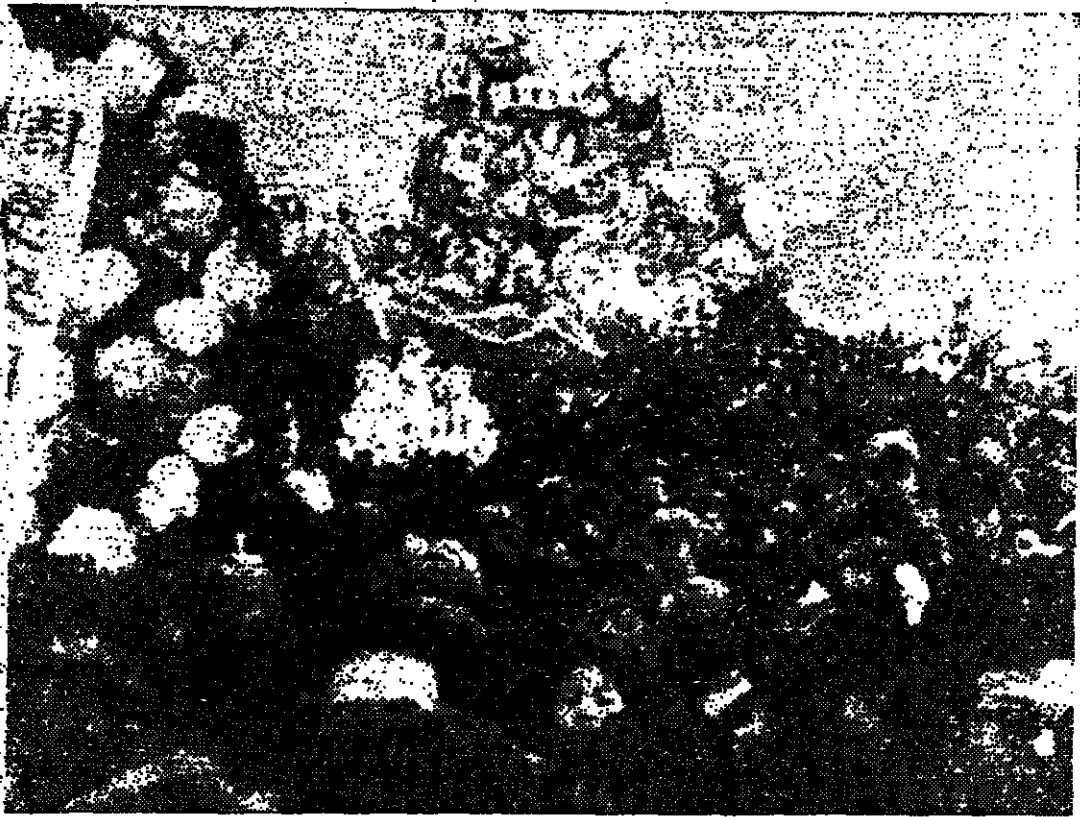


TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 14-2 (51-36). Tomorrow variable.
Sunday's temp. 15-6 (59-43).
cloudy. Temp. 15-8 (59-46). Tomorrow cold.
showers. Sunday's temp. 15-4 (59-41).
cloudy. Moderns. KOWE: Clear Temp. 23-4
(73-39). NEW YORK: Clear Temp. 14-5 (57-41).
Sunday's temp. 13-4 (56-39).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 M	London	12 M
Belgium	12 M	Luxembourg	12 M
Denmark	12 M	Madrid	12 M
France	12 M	Netherlands	12 M
Germany	12 M	Norway	12 M
Greece	12 M	Portugal	12 M
Great Britain	12 M	Sweden	12 M
Ireland	12 M	Switzerland	12 M
Italy	12 M	Turkey	12 M
Japan	12 M	U.S. Military (Eur.)	12 M
		Yugoslavia	12 M



IN PEKING—Tens of thousands of Chinese poured into Tiananmen Square Sunday pay homage to Chou En-lai during the annual Ching Ming mourning period. Scores floral tributes were piled about the People's Heroes Monument (rear) and hundreds were placed in the square. Yesterday displays were removed and rioting broke out.

Rioting in Tienanmen Square

Peking Crowds Turn Violent; Struggle for Power Intensifies

PEKING, April 5 (Reuters).—Tens of thousands of Chinese poured into Tiananmen Square Sunday pay homage to Chou En-lai during the annual Ching Ming mourning period. Scores floral tributes were piled about the People's Heroes Monument (rear) and hundreds were placed in the square. Yesterday displays were removed and rioting broke out.

Old Vow to Retire

Sihanouk Gives Up His Post as Cambodian Head of State

BANGKOK, April 5 (AP).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk gave up his post as Cambodia's head of state today, just seven months after he returned home from more than six years in exile. Radio Phnom Penh broadcast Prince Sihanouk's recorded resignation speech, which cited an old vow to retire from the political scene once the military officers ousted him in 1970 were given from power and a new constitution established.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

Vein and Frank

Prince Sihanouk was not immediately known to travel outside Cambodia. Prince is known to be both able and frank, qualities that worry the secretive Khmer Rouge regime.

The Prince originally was installed in power by French colonial authorities who mistakenly thought him pliable. In the 1960s, he became known as a moderate nationalist adept at keeping Cambodia out of the Vietnam

he United States and South Vietnam accused Prince Sihanouk of feigning neutrality while permitting the North Vietnamese to border areas as sanctuaries. 1968, Prince Sihanouk broke ties with the United States, following the bombings of Cambodia by the U.S. military.

Kissinger's Philosophy Becomes an Issue in the Campaign

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 5 (NYT).—Henry Kissinger's world view has become a contentious campaign issue between President Ford and his challenger, Ronald Reagan. Other secretaries of state have been controversial; what makes this dispute unusual is that Mr. Kissinger's policies seem to come under less scrutiny than his philosophy.

Underlying the discussion are the questions: Is Mr. Kissinger too gloomy and pessimistic to chart U.S. foreign policy? Or are his intellectual insights just what are needed to avoid the tragedies that have befallen other societies?

It is something of a bizarre debate, since neither Mr. Reagan nor Mr. Ford has examined in detail Mr. Kissinger's philosophy of history. And while the debate is potentially an intriguing one, it has unfortunately been narrowed to the question of whether Mr. Kissinger in 1970 made a specific statement to Adm. Elmo Zumwalt Jr., then the chief of naval operations, that suggested that the United States was on the decline and the Soviet Union was the wave of the future.

I think of myself as a historian more than a statesman. As a historian, you have to be conscious of the fact that every civilization that has ever existed has ultimately collapsed. History is a tale of efforts that failed, of aspirations that weren't realized...

—KISSINGER

televised address on Wednesday night, said:

"Dr. Kissinger is quoted as saying that he thinks of the United States as Athens and the Soviet Union as Sparta. The day of the United States is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union." And he added, "My job as secretary of state is to negotiate the most available second-best position available."

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, April 5 (WP).—James Callaghan was chosen today as Britain's new Prime Minister.

In the third and final ballot of Labor MPs, Mr. Callaghan won 176 votes to 137 for Michael Foot, the employment minister. Tonight, Harold Wilson formally gave his resignation to Queen Elizabeth and his foreign secretary prepared to move into 10 Downing Street.

The outcome was widely forecast since the voting for a successor to Mr. Wilson began 10 days ago. Then, Mr. Callaghan trailed Mr. Foot by six votes but most of the rest were scattered among candidates of the right and center. Although there are reservations about Mr. Callaghan's pragmatism, it was inevitable that the majority would prefer him to the more ideological and leftist Mr. Foot.

Minutes after the vote was announced, Mr. Callaghan was

characteristically reproving factions in the party. He pointedly named the leftist Tribune and rightist Manifesto groups, asserting, "None of you holds the ark of the covenant." He said he would not "accept a situation in which minority groups maneuver to foist their views on the party as a whole."

In a brief address to the country tonight, the new Prime Minister warned Britons that they "are still not earning the standard of living we are enjoying." The national income, he said, is sustained by borrowing and this, he suggested, has its limits.

Mr. Callaghan called on Britons to help him build a society that is "economically prosperous, socially just and truly free." He carefully avoided specific prescriptions to accomplish these goals.

Mr. Callaghan's first and most formidable problem is nursing Britain back to economic health. He inherits an economy that has barely begun a recovery from the slump and is still plagued by one of the worst inflation rates in the West.

The retail price index has been rising at a 15-per-cent rate during the last six months, far better than the 29-per-cent rate of the half-year before that, but still much too high. As a result, the pound has been falling against other currencies and is likely to go down further until British inflation is no worse than its competitors.

Most authorities here agree that union willingness to restrain wage gains is the core of a successful anti-inflation fight. Here,



James Callaghan outside 10 Downing Street yesterday shortly before his election.

Mr. Callaghan is peculiarly equipped to lead the nation. He has repeatedly demonstrated his belief that Labor cannot succeed in office without the cooperation of the unions and has carefully built bridges to the important union leaders.

Since last summer, the unions—to the surprise of many—have accepted a limit of 26 (\$11.30) a week on pay hikes.

By coincidence, the tax half of the budget will be made public tomorrow. Although Mr. Callaghan had no role in its preparation, its consequences could determine whether his administration succeeds.

In foreign affairs, Mr. Callaghan can be expected to operate in close tandem with Washington. This practice marked his previous roles as chancellor of the Ex-

chequer and as foreign secretary. He regards the U.S. alliance as the key to Britain's military and economic survival and once told a U.S. reporter that he sang "God Bless America" first thing every morning.

Mr. Callaghan has no strong convictions for or against the Common Market. He will now be most concerned with Rhodesia, where he has already established that Britain will not intervene until the white regime there accepts a rapid move to black majority rule.

The new Prime Minister will be forced to reshuffle Mr. Wilson's Cabinet simply because he is vacating the Foreign Ministry. Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer, would like the job, but he must stay put for at least several months to guide the second round of wage restraint. Thus, Mr. Callaghan's first act was to announce that Mr. Healey will be his chancellor of the Exchequer.

One solution would move Roy Jenkins, now the home secretary, into the foreign secretary's slot. Then, in a few months time, Mr. Jenkins might move on to become president of the European Economic Community Commission. It is Britain's turn to fill this slot and Mr. Jenkins is the most passionate supporter of the Nine among Labor's leaders.

The trouble is that Mr. Jenkins likes power and the president of the Commission has little. To go to Brussels would amount to Mr. Jenkins's ruling himself out of political life here.

A third possible candidate as foreign secretary is Anthony Crosland, a Callaghan ally and well-regarded minister for the environment.

Most Belong to Basque Guerrilla Group 31 Political Prisoners Break Out of Spain Jail

MADRID, April 5 (UPI).—Thirty-one prisoners, among them political terrorists serving terms of up to 30 years, escaped today from the maximum-security prison of Segovia in Spain's biggest jailbreak since the Civil War ended in 1939.

Hundreds of paramilitary Guardia Civil fanned out over the barren mountains 60 miles north of Madrid to hunt down the fugitives, apparently all of them political prisoners.

Their escape—through the sewers linking the penitentiary with Segovia, a city of 80,000—was the most stunning event in post-Franco Spain and is bound to have political repercussions.

Leftist groups have been pressing the government of King Juan Carlos for an amnesty for political prisoners. The extreme right

has been accusing the government of leniency toward opposition groups.

Most in ETA
Spanish news reports said most of those who escaped were members of Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA), a guerrilla group blamed by police for many bombings, kidnappings and slayings, including the December, 1973, assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

One of the escaped prisoners was identified by the National news agency Cifra as a member of the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front (FRAP), a Marxist urban guerrilla group. Five members of ETA and FRAP were executed in September for the slaying of policemen in the closing months of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco's rule.

The Interior Ministry also announced the capture in the last week of 50 alleged "members and helpers" of the outlawed Basque terrorist organization ETA.

"Investigations continue. Several hideouts and arms caches have been discovered," the ministry said.

Meanwhile, violence continued in the Basque region. Suspected rightist extremists who earlier bombed three businesses owned by political opponents blew up the home of the brother of a separatist politician. Nobody was in the house at the time of the bombing.

Police today also were questioning dozens of persons arrested in weekend street demonstrations, presumably to learn more about reported plans for toppling the government through a nationwide wave of street protests and political strikes.

A police announcement said 194 persons were arrested in Madrid alone in clashes between riot police and protesters trying to demonstrate for political freedoms and an amnesty. About 130 of them have been released, police said.

No figures were given on the number of arrests during similar

demonstrations in Barcelona, Pamplona and Vitoria.

A government source said Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne has given orders to Spain's 130,000-man police force to crack down hard on all street protest. The source said Mr. Fraga Iribarne has ended a period of official tolerance of leftist activities that followed the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco four months ago.

General Strike
The reason for the interior minister's change of mind, the source said, were reports that outlawed leftist groups had drawn up a plan to force out the government through a new series of strikes and protests, to culminate in a nationwide general strike just before May 1.

"Fraga has served notice he will not tolerate any street protest until well past May 1," the source said. "He believes if the left comes out so will the right. He is prepared to accept a slowdown in the government's program of political reform for the sake of avoiding bloodshed."

Mr. Fraga Iribarne's new get-tough line became evident for the first time a week ago when he banned a news conference by a new center-left alliance of 13 political groups and had four of its spokesmen arrested, among them Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho. The four have since been charged with advocating a change in government, an offense punishable with up to 30 years in jail.

In the weekend demonstrations, thousands of riot policemen took over the center of Madrid, scattering the crowd.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Cuban Soldier Hijacks Plane In Angola, Flies to Portugal

LISBON, April 5 (UPI).—A Cuban soldier in Angola hijacked a Portuguese TAP airliner and forced its crew to fly him to Portugal where he has applied for political asylum, officials said today.

Government sources said the Cuban Embassy has applied heavy pressure on the military to return the soldier, who boarded the Boeing 747 yesterday while serving as a security guard at Luanda airport.

Airline officials said the soldier, armed with an AK-47 automatic rifle, boarded the plane as it was preparing to leave Luanda with 380 passengers on its twice-a-week flight to Lisbon and forced the crew to take off at gunpoint.

The newspaper O Dia said the soldier decided to take his action because of his opposition to Cuba's intervention in Angola with 20,000 troops on the side of the leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.



TOKYO VISITOR—Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist party, looking at Red Flag, Japanese Communist paper, as Japanese party chief Kenji Miyamoto points out an article. The man in the middle is an interpreter.

Pledges Never to Abandon Israel

Kissinger Urges U.S. Jews to Trust Policy

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI)—Asserting that the United States "will never abandon Israel," Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday appealed to U.S. Jews to trust the Ford administration's Middle East policy.

In his first speech to an organization of U.S. Jews since he entered government service in 1959, Mr. Kissinger told 500 delegates to the national convention of the American Jewish Congress: "The survival and security of Israel are unequivocal and permanent moral commitments of the United States."

He said the U.S. will never abandon Israel—either by failing to provide crucial assistance, or by misconceived or separatist negotiations, or by irresolution when challenged to meet our own responsibility to maintain the global balance of power.

Suspicion, Criticism

State Department sources confirmed privately that the speech was aimed at mitigating the suspicion and criticism within the Jewish community of the administration's "evenhanded" approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Jewish organizations have charged with growing frequency that Mr. Kissinger is pressuring Israel to make concessions dangerous to its security. These charges have become so insistent that they threaten to figure prominently in the U.S. presidential election campaign.

Mr. Kissinger's words of reassurance were received politely and, at times, with enthusiastic applause by his audience. But he did not convince the A.J.C. delegates to rescind a resolution they adopted charging Mr. Kissinger and President Ford with a "breach of faith" for a "turnabout" on aid promised to Israel.

Accounting Shift

The administration originally proposed a \$3.2-billion package for this fiscal year. But because of a shift in accounting practices, this fiscal year will contain 15 months rather than 12. Israel's supporters in Congress are seeking to increase the administration's proposals by \$500 million to \$550 million to cover this extra three-month period.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in Jerusalem yesterday that these additional funds are vital to help Israel's hard-pressed economy over the three-month transition period. But, although the U.S. originally agreed to the extra funds, it reversed itself last week, and Mr. Ford sent word to Congress that he strongly opposes the increase.

The A.J.C. resolution said, "The present turnabout by the President and the secretary of state on full aid promised as a concession for vital concessions by Israel to Egypt and Syria is a breach of faith and gives further incentives to the Arab foes." It

Kissinger to Visit Europe Next Month

WASHINGTON, April 5 (Reuters)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will visit Britain, Norway, Sweden and Luxembourg next month, the State Department announced today.

Mr. Kissinger will attend the spring meeting of NATO's foreign ministers in Oslo on May 20 and 21 and will remain in Norway for two more days. He will go to Sweden on May 23 for a two-day visit and will travel to Luxembourg on May 25. The next day he goes to London for a meeting of foreign ministers of the Central Treaty Organization.

Kissinger Philosophy Made Republican Campaign Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

its historic highpoint, like so many earlier civilizations, he believes U.S. is on downhill and cannot be staved by political challenge. He states that his job is to persuade the Russians to give us the best deal we can get, recognizing that the historical forces favor them."

He quoted Mr. Kissinger in another section: "The American people have only themselves to blame because they lack stamina to stay the course against the Russians, who are 'Sparta' to our 'Athens.'"

Mr. Kissinger, in his rebuttal last week, added that as a historian he could not have made the "Sparta-Athens" analogy because Athens, he said, outlasted Sparta by several centuries.

But whatever the facts of the dispute, it does raise questions about Mr. Kissinger's own philosophy.

As virtually everyone who has written about him has noted, he is an extremely complex person, a man of contrasting moods, who varies from periods of despair to moments of exhilaration.

Socialists in Limited Offer To Moro on the Abortion Bill

ROME, April 5 (UPI)—Socialist leaders said tonight they would agree to send an abortion bill back to committee in a last-ditch attempt to reach agreement that would avert a divisive national referendum on the issue this spring.

Luigi Mariotti, president of the Socialist bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, said members had rejected a compromise proposal by Premier Aldo Moro's Christian Democrats to allow legal abortion.

Sadat Visits Rome For Aid Talks

ROME, April 5 (UPI)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived today for economic aid talks with Italian leaders and a meeting with Pope Paul VI on Jerusalem and the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Sadat arrived here from Paris after a round of talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that focused on the Lebanese civil war.

He was met at Ciampino Military Airport by Italian President Giovanni Leone, his host for his three-day official visit. It is Mr. Sadat's first visit to Rome.

Five Die in Plane Crash

BOGOTA, April 5 (Reuters)—A Colombian airliner crashed in dense jungle near the Colombia-Peru border Friday, killing five people and injuring 24, airline officials said.

Combat Toll Is Put at 60 in Beirut 'Truce'

Politicians Seeking Frangieh Successor

BEIRUT, April 5 (AP)—Lebanese political leaders maneuvered over the choice of a new president today while combat continued among their Muslim and Christian street fighters.

The police reported that 60 persons were killed and 50 wounded in exchanges of sniper and light-arm fire, mostly along the boundaries of Muslim and Christian-held quarters in Beirut. It was the fourth day since a cease-fire was called to give time for political moves.

The casualties compared with daily tolls of about 150 killed during shelling early last week by advancing leftist Muslims and their rightist Christian enemies, who oppose a call for President Suleiman Frangieh's resignation.

Parliament Speaker Kamel Assad announced he will set a date tomorrow for calling the country's 99 legislators to the Chamber of Deputies to modify the Constitution to allow early election of a replacement for Mr. Frangieh.

Unconfirmed reports said Mr. Assad, a Muslim, was trying to fix the session for Thursday.

An indication of the political uncertainty was given by Raymond Eddé, a Maronite Christian who is judged most likely to take over. Mr. Eddé's aides called in newsmen for what they said would be the announcement of his candidacy. But when journalists arrived at Mr. Eddé's home, they were told there would be no announcement.

Symbol of Resistance

Mr. Frangieh, the 65-year-old Maronite leader, has become a symbol of Christian resistance to Muslim demands for reform. Mr. Frangieh's Maronite backers, Phalange party leader Pierre Gemayel and Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, insisted again that parliament cannot meet to choose a new president until security around the building can be guaranteed by Lebanese forces.

The building, near downtown Beirut, is controlled by Palestinian guerrillas and their allies among leftist militias led by Kamal Jumblatt. But the Lebanese Army seems too divided to provide security anywhere in the country.

Mr. Eddé said Christian security concerns were only a smoke screen to cover their resistance to him. His National Bloc party has stayed out of the 11-month civil war and Mr. Eddé, a 63-year-old moderate Maronite, aligned himself with moderate Muslim leaders such as Premier Rashid Karami and former Premier Saeb Salam, resulting in rightist Maronite opposition to his candidacy.

Mr. Jumblatt is known to feel that Mr. Eddé is the most acceptable candidate mentioned so far. The Muslim leader called the 10-day truce on Friday.

Peking Mobs Turn Violent

(Continued from Page 1)

raised a photograph of Premier Chou En-lai. The demonstrators then surged across to the steps of the Great Hall of the People, apparently to present a petition.

They failed and as skirmishes developed a car was overturned. Youths danced cheerfully on its underside.

The protesters grew angrier. Three cars, including an army jeep, were set afire and a few persons were badly injured.

A student was grabbed by the crowd, his hands were tied and he was beaten up.

Correspondents and other foreigners in the crowd were watched warily. They were warned not to take photographs, some had film ripped from cameras and a few were hit.

The final act of violence was in late afternoon when the door to a stone building in the southeast corner of the square was battered down and a fire started. It was then that the mayor's appeal was broadcast.

Today, in Tiananmen, evil men carried out sabotage, sowed discord and carried out anti-revolutionary activities," he stated.

He called on the people to leave the square. But as night fell several thousand remained. During the day unarmed troops and workers' militia tried to maintain order but were careful to avoid clashes. Authorities made no attempt to break up the crowd and appeared to be hoping the demonstrators would eventually disperse quietly.

Palme Visits Moscow

MOSCOW, April 5 (AP)—Swedish Premier Olof Palme arrived in Moscow today for the start of an official visit to the Soviet capital and the city of Novosibirsk, Tass reported.

Week of Strikes

MILAN, April 5 (AP)—About 4 million workers will stage strikes this week affecting main industrial activities and train traffic throughout Italy.

Why rent just any car when you can rent a Europcar?



Hans Filbinger, Christian Democrat leader in Stuttgart, celebrating electoral victory.

After Poor Election Showing

Schmidt Party Allies Stress Independence

By Michael Getler

BONN, April 5 (UPI)—The poor showing of West Germany's ruling political parties in an important regional election yesterday—just six months before nationwide federal elections—continued to touch off repercussions here today.

In the aftermath of the losses in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, the Free Democratic party put out an official statement today in which it chose to emphasize its "individuality and independence" rather than its coalition with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party.

Though a small party, the FDP has taken on a crucial role in West German politics since 1969 because, without its support, Mr. Schmidt's coalition government would not control a majority.

A spokesman for the FDP said that the statement did not mean any weakening of the coalition. But it clearly does mean to political observers here that the Free Democrats are becoming increasingly worried about tying their own fortunes to the slipping popularity of the Social Democrats.

Even before yesterday's election, there were increasing hints by some FDP politicians that the party might be better off if it were truly independent of its coalition ties with the SPD and able to make a better deal with the Christian Democrats, with whom they formed a coalition until 1966.

In Baden-Wuerttemberg—which is West Germany's third most populous state—the SPD won only 33.3 per cent and the FDP 7.9 per cent of about 4.5 million votes. The Christian Democrats, led by State Premier Hans Filbinger, won 56.7 per cent of the vote.

The combined SPD-FDP loss over the 1972 elections, of 5.4 per cent, would be sufficient, if repeated nationwide in October, to oust Mr. Schmidt and his coalition from office.

The oddity of what is happening in West German politics lately is that Mr. Schmidt seems to be in worsening domestic political trouble at a time when his personal popularity is still quite high and his reputation as the strongest leader in Western Europe is not seriously disputed.

Mr. Schmidt's problems also occur at a time when West Germany is showing clear signs of economic recovery from its recession and when unemployment is also dropping.

The problem is that Mr. Schmidt seems much more popular these days than his party. As a result, within just the last few months, his race to retain the chancellorship against Christian Democratic challenger Helmut Kohl has rather quickly and surprisingly grown tight.

Though Mr. Schmidt clearly represents the more conservative side of the SPD, the party as a whole is left-center and appears to be suffering from a general swing to conservatism in West German politics.

Thus, SPD party chairman Willy Brandt's statements earlier this year in favor of so-called "informational contacts" with Western Communist parties may be hurting the SPD-FDP coalition with some voters.

Some political observers here speculate that even the Russians

and East Germans may be conspiring against Mr. Schmidt, believing that a more conservative West German government would make an easier target for Communist propaganda comparing East Germany with the state of affairs in West Germany.

Some observers see the recent cancellation of the once-planned joint Soviet-West German nuclear power station last week as a Soviet slap at Mr. Schmidt, who had first brought up the project during a visit by Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev here in 1973.

These factors, plus the loss of the state legislature in Lower Saxony in February and a public relations victory for the opposition here in handling the new

treaties with Poland, have significantly improved Mr. Kohl's chances in October. Even U.S. diplomats and State Department officials seem to be paying more attention to Mr. Kohl now.

Mr. Schmidt, on the other hand, still has a number of things going for him. For one thing, only once in Germany's postwar history, in 1967, has any single party won a majority here, so the coalition, though shaky, may still win.

Secondly, West Germany's extraordinarily stable economic situation, in the midst of more severe problems elsewhere in the West, and the Chancellor's general level of respect among the populace could prove the crucial assets in a federal election.

31 Political Prisoners Flee Spain Maximum-Security Jail

(Continued from Page 1)

tering smallest gatherings and frequently using their clubs. Among the arrested still being held was a prominent Communist, economics professor Ramon Tammes.

Permit Denied

For the first time this year, Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez was denied a permit for a public appearance. Other opposition leaders, among them liberal Joaquin Garrigues and Christian Democrat Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez, canceled appearances of their own in an act of solidarity.

At weekend conventions, two key Christian Democratic factions, representing the Madrid region, decided to throw support to the new center-left alliance, the Democratic Coordination, that opposes the government.

A meeting of the Democratic Left ratified the party's membership in the front and the Democratic Popular Federation decided to negotiate its participation in the 12-group alliance.

The moves were a blow to the

government, which has been trying to prevent the more moderate opposition groups from allying with the Communist party in the front.

The front has called for a vote by the Spanish people on whether they accept the monarchy of King Juan Carlos. It has denounced the cautious reform program of his government as inadequate.

The Democratic Left is led by Mr. Ruiz Jimenez and the Democratic Popular Federation is led by Jose Maria Gil Robles. They are two of Spain's most influential opposition politicians.

Change in Label

Spain's various other regions have their own Christian Democratic parties. Since the death of Gen. Franco, many of his former supporters have adopted the label of Christian Democrats and espoused democracy.

Most polls and experts credit Christian Democratic ideology with the strongest voting appeal in Spain, with totals ranging from 20 to 40 per cent. If free elections are held.

The Gil Robles group said that it would negotiate its participation in the opposition alliance on three conditions—that regional groups be included, that no Socialist, Social Democratic or liberal party be denied membership and that violence be rejected as a tool for political change.

The Democratic Left put similar conditions on its participation. About 20 of the party's 200 convention delegates walked out rather than accept membership in the alliance with the Communists and it was expected they would form their own faction.

Mr. Benson said the "Jo took place as he climbed off his car after parking it at side of the hall, near the center."

As I shut the door, one stood in front of me and said, "I was American." Mr. B. who has been in Moscow year, said, "Then sit or more appressed pretty quick formed a circle round me."

"They were all big men, took hold of the lapels of jacket and hugged them. It took and we were pulling I ward and forward."

While the jostling was going on, the Russians said, "You live quietly here. Why you let our people live quiet New York? If anything happens there, it'll happen too. Tell your ambassador."

French Olympic Skier Burned in Car Crash

LYONS, France, April 5 (Reuters)—French Olympic skier gold medalist Marielle Goitschel was badly burned in a car crash here today.

The condition of the former champion, who won gold medals in the 1964 and 1968 Winter Games, was described as serious. Her son Pascal, 4, was also seriously burned, but another son, 6-year-old Raphael, and the driver of the other vehicle were less seriously injured.

Anger Into Suggestions

The decision angered Thai military commanders, who wanted a

Violence Ma Portuguese Campaigning

Bomb Kills 2 Leftist Troops Sent to So

LISBON, April 5 (UPI)—start of the campaign for Portugal's first legislative vote 50 years has been disrupted by a shooting, fight, a stabbing incident, and a bomb today.

Police said three bombs exploded during the week-end, including one in northern Vila that claimed the lives of leftist sympathizers. One damaged a restaurant in a suburb, owned by a conservative, and two cars in a suburb, owned by a conservative, were damaged.

A spokesman for the army military region said troops sent to southeastern Portugal yesterday evening to restore order after fighting broke out between Communist-organized agricultural workers and conservative and medium farmers.

Unconfirmed reports said that persons were being killed and seriously injured. There have been demands for return of lands illegally owned by Communist-led agricultural workers.

The political violence on despite an appeal from the national electoral commission to calm during the official campaign period, which began yesterday and will last until April 25, the anniversary of the coup that ended 48 years of rightist dictatorship.

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Azevedo in Vienna

VIENNA, April 5 (UPI)—Portuguese Premier Jose Manuel Azevedo arrived today for his first official visit to Austria as head of Portugal's government.

Adm. Azevedo was accompanied by Foreign Minister Amadeo Antunes, Foreign Ministerials and economic experts.

For Mr. Azevedo and Mr. Minister Erich Biehl, the visit aimed at expanding relations between the two countries.

Austrian exports to Portugal dropped by 50 per cent in 1974 and last year, and Aust officials are particularly interested in improving economic government sources said.

U.S. Diplomat Is a Target in Central Moscow

MOSCOW, April 5 (Reuters)—A group of Russians jostled threatened one of the senior U.S. diplomats in Moscow embassy outside counselor mood Benson, outside the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall night.

The incident, which I about five minutes, was staged as part continuing campaign of riot against U.S. diplomats the harassment of Soviet of in New York by Jewish demonstrators.

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Oxford Prime Minister

Callaghan, Radical Realist,
Who Believes in U.S., Unions

LONDON, April 5 (UPI)—"I see myself as a reforming radical," James Callaghan once said. "What about 'radical'?" he was asked. "That is included in the word 'reform,'" Mr. Callaghan replied. "You like, I shall be a radical reforming realist. Or a radical realist. Any combination you like."

Anything is the key to British new Prime Minister. It is a word almost out of Lewis Carroll. Mr. Callaghan has little for doctrine or abstract principles. He sees himself—others see him in the same way—as a supremely practical politician.

His political life is governed by simple convictions. Above all, he depends on and must stay aligned with the United States. At home, his Labor party—well-being depends on strict bination with the trade unions.

Jimmy Jim," smiling and stooped, is often compared to U.S. machine politicians. He is a firm believer in the U.S. adage, "To get along, go with the flow."

In his first 20 years of parliamentary life, Labor MPs defied him 137 times. Sunny was with the rebels only once and once to make his by voting against the on Woods agreement that ended the postwar monetary arguments he later defended all his political death.

Perilous World
ution was beaten into Mr. Callaghan by his mother. Widowed when he was 9 and left with a pension for several years, urged caution in a perilous world.

My mother had only one idea. Callaghan said. "To get into an absolutely safe job guaranteed a pension at 60, can you blame her?"

There is nothing secure, as a about politics. But Mr. Callaghan, in the British press, has turned it into an occasion "as safe as houses" by staying from the right, keeping friends in the center and gaining his times to the left. 64, he is the oldest of the Labor leaders who competed for the job. He is, moreover, only one in the group that not go to Oxford—or any university—and thus he is the first non-Oxford prime minister since Winston Churchill.

Important, he is the only politician in Britain who has lived in poverty in his youth. In March 27, 1912, Mr. Callaghan was the son of an Irish solicitor and a Catholic mother, as her faith he followed.

Lambling Pad
Callaghan got through a school, the secondary school, launching pad for many of the Labor politicians, but not apply for a university scholarship. His mother was living on a pension of about \$2.50 a week and "Big Jim"—6 feet 11 tall—was needed as a wage earner.

Followed his mother's advice and became a civil servant, a clerk in the Inland Revenue. The ambitious youth found a way to advancement through union movement, working way up to assistant secretary of the trade union representing the agency.

the war, he passed up the prize. His union post could have been a political prize. He was spotted by initial political scientist Harold and came to the first great war Parliament with the class of 45.

Callaghan was and is a speaker in parliamentary debate—blunt when bluntness is ed, ambiguous when duty to be thrown. He kept on friends and made it to party's national executive by When Labor came back over in 1944, Mr. Callaghan in line for one of the great offices.

was made chancellor of the exchequer and was a disaster. Windy followed Prime Minister Harold Wilson and the fatal ion to peg the overvalued

ven IRA Bombs
Belfast Salute
w U.K. Leader

LONDON, April 5 (UPI)—Three bombs exploded in Belfast on Monday, killing seven people and wounding 100 others. The bombs were attributed to the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

One of the bombs was aimed at the new British prime minister, James Callaghan. He was not hurt, but a car was damaged. Another bomb was aimed at a police station, and a third at a public house.

The IRA has been active in recent months, and the British government has been accused of repression. The IRA has claimed responsibility for the bombings.

pound at \$280. The failure to devalue crippled Labor's attempts to expand the economy, put the country in debt to the United States and prevented the government from pressing its alarm over the U.S. adventure in Vietnam.

According to the late Richard Crossman, a fellow Cabinet minister, Mr. Callaghan was "obviously overawed by the situation and full of self-pity." He quotes Mr. Wilson as saying, "I'm having to hold (Mr. Callaghan's) hand. His nerves aren't very good these days."

Mr. Crossman's cruel judgment was that Mr. Callaghan has been "given a job which he has no taste for because he feels he can't get on top of it."

In 1967, Mr. Wilson finally devalued and Mr. Callaghan resigned. He was promptly sent, for his loyalty, to the Home Office.

Popular Prejudice
Here, Mr. Callaghan faithfully reflected popular prejudice. He tightened up the immigration law to keep out Asians with British passports and opposed relaxing penalties for those possessing marijuana.

He had been the paid parliamentary spokesman for the police federation while his party was out of office and he is generally sympathetic to police views of life and crime. Mr. Callaghan did sponsor legislation outlawing race discrimination in jobs but he made it a toothless bill.

He did score one notable success, however: In that period, 1967 to 1970, Northern Ireland was the responsibility of the home secretary and there was no separate Ulster Ministry. When sectarian riots began in 1969, Mr. Callaghan threw himself into the battle with skill and tact.

He won the confidence of Protestants and Catholics and worked hard to end discrimination against Catholics in housing, jobs and by the Protestant-dominated police. Mr. Callaghan is the only minister with responsibility for Ulster in the last 10 years to emerge with an enhanced reputation. He had a genuine feel for the raw poverty of the place.

But the deed that led him to 10 Downing Street had nothing to do with office. Toward the end of his 1964-70 administration, Mr. Wilson, like his successor, Edward Heath, decided that legislation was needed to curb union power if inflation was to be mastered.

Out of Inner Circle
Alone in the Cabinet, Mr. Callaghan stood out against this effort, arguing that the party should be the unions must be one. He was dropped from Mr. Wilson's inner circle but he was right. The legislation was abandoned and ultimately, Mr. Wilson was to achieve his end by winning union assent to wage curbs.

Mr. Callaghan's stance assured him of powerful support in any future contest to lead the party. By 1974, Labor and Mr. Wilson were in office again. This time, Mr. Callaghan got the Foreign Office, the third great British post. Here, he developed an enormous admiration for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—they frequently consulted on the telephone and tried but failed to settle the dispute between Greeks and Turks over Cyprus.

Mr. Callaghan's main concern, however, was a party concern, healing the left-right split over Britain's Common Market membership by forcing some concessions from the eight other members. Unsurprisingly, the eight did not like it. Complained of his small, bare approach and, in the end, gave Britain a few concessions which will cut the membership dues.

This was enough for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan to urge British voters to stay in the market. Mr. Callaghan appears to have no strong feelings in either direction, supporting the Nine as long as it serves British interests. From his standpoint, the real gain was having an issue that had divided Labor.

As Prime Minister, he is not likely to be a bold innovator. He is probably more in tune with ordinary British feeling than any one prominent in public life.

All through the developed West there is a distaste for adventure and it is shared here. There will be reassured pictures of the avuncular Mr. Callaghan with his grandchildren on their 130-acre Sussex farm—the Prime Minister has a son and two daughters, one of whom is married to Peter Jay, television personality and economics editor of the London Times. Cautious, realistic, Mr. Callaghan probably does reflect a society that has endured without revolution longer than any in the West.

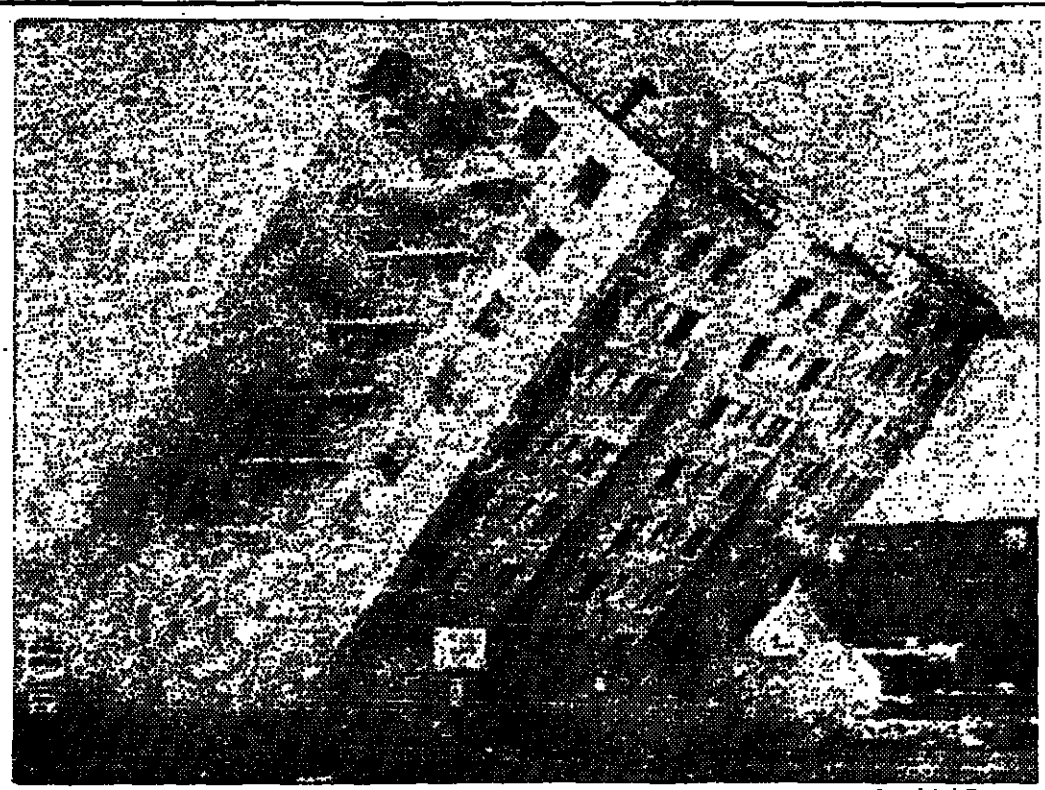
—BERNARD D. NOSSITER.

Guadeloupe Volcano
Is Increasingly Active

PARIS, April 5 (AP)—The French government has ordered a disaster control plan into action and has evacuated a prison following increasing activity in the Soufriere volcano on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, volcanologist Haroun Tazieff reported today.

But Mr. Tazieff, who has just returned from a visit to the island, said that the situation of the volcano "neither constitutes a direct threat nor a preliminary sign of catastrophic eruption."

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SECOND TRY'S A CHARM—The 54-year-old Hubbard Building in Long Beach, Calif., in its final minute. A demolition crew tried Saturday to topple it, but the old structure held up; Sunday more explosive charges sent it tumbling. The building came down as workers cleared ground for a museum in the city's civic center.

U.S. Primaries

Jackson Faces Major Test in N.Y. Balloting

By Frank Lynn

NEW YORK, April 5 (UPI)—Sen. Henry Jackson's strategy of parlaying primary victories in the big industrial states into the Democratic nomination faces a major test in the New York primary tomorrow.

The Washington senator is widely conceded to be the front-runner in the primary. But the crucial question is whether he will regain momentum in the presidential race by winning a decisive majority of the 306 delegates at stake in New York, the "landslide" that he had predicted after his first victory in the Massachusetts primary a month ago.

New York will actually send 274 delegates to the Democratic National Convention next July but 68 will be selected later by the party state committee in proportion to those elected in the primary.

Significant for Others

The New York primary will also be significant for Sen. Jackson's major competitors, Morris Udall of Arizona and Jimmy Carter of Georgia. Rep. Udall needs a second-place finish to establish himself as the liberal alternative to Sen. Jackson and Mr. Carter, while a second-place finish for Mr. Carter would give him at least a moral victory.

A total of 3,518,681 Democrats are eligible to vote in the primary but only a quarter of them are expected to vote.

In the Republican presidential primary, considerably more peaceful, 101 of the 117 Republican district delegates are unchallenged and thus automatically elected. There will be Republican contests in only seven of the state's 39 congressional districts where 16 Republicans—12 of them supporters of Ronald Reagan—are challenging the Republican organization's uncommitted state, which is controlled by Vice-President Rockefeller and is considered friendly to President Ford.

The size of the anticipated Jackson victory here and the second-place finisher will be a significant factor in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The senator himself had predicted a "landslide" of at least half the delegates and many politicians agree with him. The lowest prediction in a check of various Democrats Saturday was by the Queens borough president, Donald Manes, the Jackson state campaign chairman, who predicted Sen. Jackson's capture of 35 to 40 per cent of the delegates. He denied that he was deliberately underestimating his candidate's strength to enhance his victory.

Second Place

As for second place, there were many Democrats who thought that Mr. Carter may have caught up with Rep. Udall, the early favorite. In fact, Rep. Udall has

Rockefeller Ends
Trip Round World

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Vice-President Rockefeller returned from his round-the-world tour yesterday, saying that the nations he visited depended on the United States.

"The thing that everybody was concerned about is, can they count on the United States," Mr. Rockefeller said after he stepped from Air Force Two which landed at Kennedy Airport. Mr. Rockefeller was accompanied by his wife, Betsy.

"The United States has got a lot of friends who believe in freedom around the world," he said. The diplomatic journey included stops in Tunisia, France, Iran, Malaysia, Australia, and New Zealand.

Moscow Water Treated

MOSCOW, April 5 (UPI)—Authorities have added chlorine to Moscow's drinking water, apparently to combat a reported surge in intestinal infections. Tap water now has a dark gray color and an odor like that of chlorinated swimming pools.

Carter might finish second," Mr. Oliveri said.

A fifth potential candidate, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, will not be on the ballot. However, although a total of 48 delegate candidates in 12 districts are listed as uncommitted on the voting machine, they have announced their support of Sen. Humphrey, who has said that he will not actively seek the nomination but will accept it.

Wisconsin's Liberals Give
Udall Hope Against Carter

By Wayne King

MILWAUKEE, April 5 (UPI)—The voters of Wisconsin will go to the polls tomorrow in a Democratic primary that has become a see-saw contest between Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter.

On the Republican side of the ballot, President Ford is again facing a challenge from Ronald Reagan, with Mr. Ford holding the support of what is left of the GOP in Wisconsin and taking what appears to be a comfortable lead over the former California governor.

In the last 35 years, Wisconsin's presidential primary has often been influential in deciding the Democratic nomination. For Rep. Udall, who has made his greatest campaign effort among Wisconsin's many liberals, it could be his first primary victory and his last chance to convince Democrats he must be taken seriously.

If he loses in a state where all the starting odds appear to favor him, it could be the beginning of his end as a contender.

Mr. Carter, after a hesitant start, now claims he is closing fast on Rep. Udall. A victory for him here could accelerate the momentum he has been building through his primary victories in New Hampshire, Florida and North Carolina.

Desultory Campaign
For Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who ran an impressive second in Wisconsin four years ago, a third or fourth-place finish here would be one more step in a campaign that has become strangely desultory in the last two weeks.

The fourth major Democratic candidate, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, also started late and slowly in Wisconsin. While he appears to have drawn some following among the state's large labor-union membership, he is expecting no more than a respectable showing.

There is no registration by party in Wisconsin and voters may cast their ballot in either party's race. The Democratic ballot will include the names of all those who originally declared their candidacies plus that of Mrs. Ellen McCormick, an anti-abortionist candidate.

Only Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who petitioned to have his name removed, and Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, who entered the contest too late, are missing from the ballot.

As stakes for the Democrats are 68 convention delegates, Wisconsin Republicans will send 45 delegates to their national convention.

Press-Freedom Session

ARUBA, Netherlands Antilles, April 5 (AP)—Editors and publishers from throughout the Western Hemisphere met here today to discuss the state of freedom of the press in the Americas.

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Congressman Sees Distortion
In U.S. Data on Soviet Power

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI)—Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., in a study presented to his congressional colleagues, argued yesterday that the administration was using distorted, largely meaningless statistics about the growth in Soviet military power.

For example, he said, the administration repeatedly had cited intelligence estimates showing that in dollars the Soviet Union was outspending the United States on defense by as much as 50 per cent.

What the administration leaves out in such comparative calculations, he said, was the defense spending of the U.S. allies in NATO. If the allied spending were included, he said, it would show that NATO was outspending the Warsaw Pact by about 15 per cent.

The Defense Intelligence Agency was unable to supply estimates comparing NATO and Warsaw Pact spending but a Defense Department spokesman acknowledged the basic accuracy of the comparison offered by Rep. Aspin.

20-Page Study

Rep. Aspin's rebuttal to the administration was contained in a 20-page study that he is circulating to all members of Congress. The study compares Soviet and U.S. defense efforts in such areas as spending, manpower and weapons production.

The study contains a series of "countercharts and counterstatistics," all designed to show, Rep. Aspin said, that the Russian bear is not so great as he is portrayed by some.

"The statistics we have heard from the doomsayers are not false, they're just largely meaningless," he said. "They're like the mirrors in the fun house—what you see is a distortion of reality."

"It is misleading to say that the Russians outspend us by 50 per cent," he said. "It is misleading to say the Soviet armed forces outnumber ours 2 to 1. It is a gross distortion of reality to say that the evidence mounts that we are No. 2."

Danger Is Seen

"There is a great danger in all this. Other countries respond to us based on their perceptions of our strengths and weaknesses. Why are presidential candidates doing Moscow's propaganda work for them? They are only weakening our position in the Third World when they exaggerate the might of the Soviet military."

The administration is seeking a 14-per-cent increase in the de-

fense budget this year. It has emphasized that Soviet defense spending has been increasing at an average annual rate of 2.7 per cent for the last decade. But Rep. Aspin responded that about half of the Soviet increase "has gone into manpower and equipment destined for the Sino-Soviet border, internal security forces and other missions that cannot be considered threatening to the United States or its allies."

Moynihan Says
Russia Threatens
Israeli Security

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 5 (AP)—Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Daniel Moynihan said yesterday that Israel's security was being threatened constantly by the Soviet Union.

Speaking to a predominantly Jewish audience, he cautioned that Israel's legitimacy and its authority as a nation were being systematically destroyed by a campaign led by the Soviet Union.

"The notion that Zionism is a form of racism is an Orwellian inversion that transforms Israel from a nation of persons who fled the Nazis into a nation that is Nazi-like," he said.

He said the notion that the United States had no interest in the fate of other democratic nations was similar to the isolationist feeling that preceded World War II. "Then the debate was settled by Japanese aircraft at Pearl Harbor," he told 150 persons at a suburban country club.

He was campaigning for Democratic presidential hopeful Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington.

U.S. Navy to Lose
Facilities in Bahrain

BEIRUT, April 5 (UPI)—The Bahrain government has decided to terminate an arrangement early next year under which naval facilities are accorded to the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the Bahraini foreign minister, Sheikh Muhammad Bin Mubarak al-Khalifa, said in Kuwait yesterday.

The Middle East News Agency said the foreign minister made the statement during a stopover in Kuwait on his way to Bahrain from Damascus. He said the U.S. government had been informed of the move.

Supreme Court
Backs Police
Rules on Hair

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—A police department may constitutionally regulate the length of an officer's hair and prohibit him from wearing a beard, the Supreme Court ruled today.

By a vote of six to two, the justices reversed a decision of the U.S. Circuit Court in New York invalidating such a rule adopted by the Suffolk County, New York, police department.

Justice William Rehnquist, speaking for the court, rejected the argument that the choice of personal appearance is part of an individual's liberty and that the government may not interfere with it. "The overwhelming majority of state and local police of the present day are uniformed," Justice Rehnquist said. "This fact itself testifies to the recognition by those who direct those operations... that similarity in appearance of police officers is desirable."

TRANSLATIONS
eng. allem. esp. ital. port. russ. serb. slovak. sloven. bulg. grec. turc. arab. jap. chin. etc.
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

Case Parallels Bergman's

Swedish Actress Says She Is Tax Target

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK, April 5 (UPI)—Bibi Andersson, the Swedish actress, said in an interview here today that she was taken into custody by Swedish police in 1964, held for 36 hours and then released. She said she was not taken into custody because she was a tax evader, but because she was a "tax target."

Andersson, 34, said she was taken into custody by Swedish police in 1964, held for 36 hours and then released. She said she was not taken into custody because she was a tax evader, but because she was a "tax target."

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back taxes is still pending. Swedish newspapers, adhering to a press ethic, have been referring only to "a famous actress" or a "prominent actress" who is under investigation for possible tax fraud in a case similar to the highly publicized, highly emotional charges made against Ingmar Bergman in Stockholm on Jan. 30, she said.

The charges against the director were dropped on March 24, but Mr. Bergman, who suffered an emotional breakdown following his arrest and the subsequent publicity concerning it, has yet to resume his work.

He was rehearsing Strindberg's "Dance of Death" at the Royal Dramatic Theater in Stockholm when police took him into custody. That production, two new films, a play and an opera, all planned by Mr. Bergman, have been dropped.

The Bergman affair fueled the debate within Sweden over the increased police powers that have accompanied the growth of the country's vast social bureaucracy. Intellectuals and theater people sided with Mr. Bergman and said the pressure to conform was becoming obsessive.

At the same time, radical and populist publications repeatedly warned that renowned people should not be accorded special treatment.

Miss Andersson said she had spoken with Mr. Bergman before coming to the United States two weeks ago. She said he was with his wife on his island of Faro in the Baltic Sea.

"He tries to write," Miss Andersson said. "He tried to work. He told me he is trying to work, trying to use his discipline, but he is not doing very well."

She said that the director had been cleared but that "I have never been accused."

"My name has never been used," she said. "But I think everyone in Sweden knows who the actress is. Now my name will appear in The New York Times and the Swedish newspapers will repeat what The New York Times reports."

"But I don't care any more. I was shocked. I was scared. They have taken away my honesty. What I care about now is to be treated justly."

Sitting in a corner of the lobby of the Algonquin Hotel, Miss Andersson—wearing a blue skirt, black turtleneck, black suede boots, and with a flowered kerchief wound around her blond hair like a turban—chained-smoked cigarettes and repeatedly pushed her palms outward for emphasis.

"It is not wrong that my taxes are being investigated," she said. "It is wrong the way they did it. That is what is important to tell. This is my mission. If it can happen to me it can happen to anyone less famous."

Workshop Fear

Miss Andersson, in this country as part of a Swedish cultural film workshop tour and to discuss a new fall play in which she will appear for Joseph Papp, wanted to understand that "it is not my country that I talk about."

"If there are taxes that I have not paid, I will pay them with enthusiasm," she said. "It is the bureaucracy that I speak about. They did not behave to me as if they wanted money. They seemed to want to prove that I had committed a conscious act of cheating. That I was a criminal."

She repeated with other theater people here said that the Swedish tax authorities appear to be set on making examples of public figures.

"We pay 80 to 90-per-cent taxes," Miss Andersson explained. "That is normal. We get a great deal for that. But we are feeling that it is beginning to take away our personal freedom to work."

She said the tax bureaucracy's power has accumulated over the years.

"First it was the doctors and the lawyers," the actress said. "The press had to create a climate emotionally that was aggressive to tax cheating. There were a lot of suicides. To be identified by the press as being under investigation for taxes was worse than being a drug addict, worse than being a murderer."

She said when the police brought her to headquarters in February they began "asking about my contracts of six years before." It was for a Bergman film, "The Touch," in which Miss Andersson eventually starred with Elliott Gould and Max von Sydow.

"I asked for my attorney," she recalled. "They avoided that. They said 'We'll want to talk to him later.' They accused me of not paying the way I should have. I don't want to talk too deeply about that. I am still being questioned."

"But I did not go home that night. It wasn't permitted. I could not telephone my daughter. I was made to stay until late the following day. Why did they not let me talk to people? They were afraid I would create a lie. I had had six years to create a lie if I had wished to."

Review of Calley's Conviction Is Refused by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court today refused to review the conviction of former Army Lt. William Calley Jr. for the murder of civilians in the Vietnam hamlet of My Lai in March, 1968.

An attorney for Calley said he has been told by the secretary of the Army that he will be placed on immediate parole.

"The secretary of the Army has stated, and I have been assured by the counsel for the secretary of the Army, the general counsel, that Calley will be placed upon parole and will continue to live the life that he is presently living," said the attorney, Houston Gordon, in Covington, Tenn.

"He will not be returned to prison, for which we are quite grateful. He will be placed on immediate parole."

The justices let stand an 8-5 decision of the U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans reinstating Calley's 1971 court-martial conviction.

Calley, 32, who is free on bail, appealed his conviction on two principal grounds:

• That he was denied a fair trial because of "worldwide and all-pervasive" publicity in which he was "labeled... as a ghoul who had wantonly massacred hundreds of innocent civilians."

• That Congress should have been compelled to release confidential information for use in his trial, just as former President Nixon was required to do in the Watergate scandal.

Calley has been living as a civilian in Columbus, Ga., since his conviction was overturned on Sept. 25, 1974, by U.S. District Judge Robert Elliott of Columbus.

Although the circuit court reversed this decision, the Army released Calley on bail in 1974 and has said it does not plan to return him to prison.

Bibi Andersson

Calley was accused of killing 102 Vietnamese civilians in a sweep through My Lai. He was convicted of murdering at least 22 and was sentenced to a life term. Subsequent appeals reduced the term to 10 years before he was freed on bail.

Mr. Gordon told the justices that Congress denied Calley his constitutional rights by withholding potential evidence.

The House Armed Services Committee had refused to let the defense look at the results of its My Lai hearings, comprising 3,045 pages of testimony by 151 witnesses.

The government asked the high court to let the conviction stand, saying that Calley "was not tried in an atmosphere of persecution" and that release of the congressional data would not have affected the outcome of his trial.

Austrian Major Faces Charges

VIENNA, April 5 (UPI)—A major of the Austrian Army has been arrested on charges of having disclosed state secrets to a reporter of a Vienna newspaper, the Defense Ministry said yesterday.

Hans Aehrenthal, a major on the general staff, faces charges of divulging state secrets, a spokesman said. He is alleged to have given details of the latest national defense plan to a reporter of the newspaper Die Presse.

The newspaper said police searched the home of reporter Georg Fossanier without finding any evidence. Mr. Fossanier published a report on March 1 under the headline "Cannon Fodder to the Last Shot," criticizing the defense plan.

Soviet Official Is Arrested In Yugoslavia

Said to Be Involved With Dissident Groups

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, April 5 (UPI)—A Soviet citizen has been arrested in Yugoslavia on espionage charges in what sources describe as a clear case of ties between Russian representatives here and various clandestine groups opposing President Tito's government.

The alleged Soviet spy was described as a woman in her early 30s who was said to have acted as a contact between the Soviet consulate-general in Zagreb, Yugoslavia's second largest city, and dissident political groups.

Her name and the job she held in Zagreb were not revealed but the sources said that she did not enjoy diplomatic immunity.

Three Yugoslav citizens were also arrested in connection with the case.

The arrests coincided with the sudden departure from Zagreb of Soviet Consul-General Yuri Spetev, who was ostensibly reassigned home.

The woman's arrest, more than a month ago, is the first known case of a Soviet official being jailed in Yugoslavia on espionage charges.

Soviet Denial

The Zagreb affair reflects continued intensive Soviet intelligence activities in this country despite public assurances by Moscow in December that the Soviet Union does not support Stalinist Yugoslav émigrés living in Soviet-bloc countries and "various conspiratorial and sectarian groups" inside Yugoslavia.

It is particularly annoying to Yugoslavs that such activity is taking place in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, where the Russians are said to be maintaining ties with both pro-Soviet elements and with certain Croatian separatist groups.

According to sources, the Russians are active in several regions of this multinational country and are focusing on possible destabilizing forces that could become active once Marshal Tito leaves the political stage.

Marshal Tito, who will be 84 next month, has been the unchallenged master of Yugoslavia for three decades.

The existence of "Communists," as the pro-Soviet elements here are called, and the chronic problem of Croatian separatist tendencies, are regarded as the key issues of post-Tito Yugoslavia.

The government two years ago mounted a major police campaign against political dissent. Thus far, more than 200 Communists, Croatian nationalists and Albanian separatists have been arrested and given long prison sentences.

Pretoria Troops Evacuated Power-Dam Site Angolans, Cubans Occupy S. African Project

PRETORIA, April 5 (Reuters).—Defense Minister Pieter Botha said today that Cuban and Angolan troops had taken up positions vacated 10 days ago by South African troops in southern Angola.

Mr. Botha said in a statement issued here that "a limited force" of Cuban and Angolan troops had moved into the positions.

He added that "preliminary diplomatic contact" had been made between South Africa and the governing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and that more discussions were expected.

Site of Project

He did not say whether the contact was at a government-to-government level or between officials across the border between

Angola and South-West Africa (Namibia).

Official South African sources said earlier that an advance party of Cuban and Angolan troops had reached Catueque and Rusucana, site of the Cunene River hydroelectric project that South African forces had been guarding before they were withdrawn on March 27.

Since the withdrawal, the approximately 800 workers on the project have crossed to the South-West African side of the border to await developments.

Former Officials Urge Prague to Free Prisoners

VIENNA, April 5 (AP).—Fourteen prominent supporters of the Prague spring, the short-lived liberalization period of 1968, have jointly written an open letter to the Czechoslovak parliament demanding release from prison of former leading Communist officials, informed sources said here today.

All of the signers live in Czechoslovakia. The letter listed Milan Ruzicki, Jaroslav Sabata, Jan Tesar, Jiri Mueller and other political prisoners, who were sentenced in 1972 to jail terms ranging from 5 to 6 1/2 years.

The open letter, signed, among others, by former Presidium member Frantisek Kriegel, former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, former Central Committee Secretary Zdenek Myrnyar and writer Ludvik Vaculik, said prosecution of political beliefs runs counter to the principles laid down at the Helsinki Conference.

It added that the persons whose release is sought had publicly called for a link between socialism and political democracy, thus taking a stand which is identical with the programs of the Communist parties of Italy, Spain and France.

Incarceration of the listed men was therefore an anachronism, the letter said.

Foreign Airlines Shut By Strike in Greece

ATHENS, April 5 (AP).—Employees of foreign airlines in Greece began a four-day strike today for higher pay, halting incoming and outgoing flights by most of their airlines.

Airlines affected included TWA, Air France, KLM, Alitalia, Swissair, Sabena and SAS. An airport spokesman said that charter flights and those of companies operated here by Olympic Airways, the national airline, are functioning normally.

Rhodesia Arrests 158 Africans at Illegal Meeting

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 5 (AP).—Rhodesian police arrested 158 Africans in the town of Sinola yesterday and all will be charged under the Law and Order Maintenance Act for taking part in an illegal meeting, police announced today.

Among those arrested were the national chairman of the militant faction of the African National Council, Moton Malinga, the national deputy secretary for youth affairs, E.F. Chitale, and 15 other officials.

A police spokesman here said the meeting had been addressed by Mr. Malinga and other ANC followers of self-called Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Sinola is a small farming center about 72 miles northwest of Salisbury.

Officials also announced here today that eight guerrillas have been killed by security forces in the last four days without losses to Rhodesian troops. This brings to 128 the number of black insurgents reported killed since Jan. 1. Sixteen Rhodesian soldiers have been reported killed in the same period.

Belgian Kidnapped Near Sardinian Town

OLBIA, Sardinia, April 5 (AP).—Alphonse Elsen, 51, a Belgian real-estate dealer, was kidnapped by five masked men last night near a plot of land he was reportedly trying to sell for a Belgian friend, police reported today.

Police said that they found Mr. Elsen's car with bloodstains on a street on the outskirts of Olbia. They said they believed the kidnappers thought Mr. Elsen was the man for whom he was trying to sell the land.

4 Executed in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, April 5 (Reuters).—Four men found guilty of attacking Ethiopia's only oil refinery, in the port of Assab, last November, were executed Saturday by a firing squad, the Ethiopian News Agency reported tonight.

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FASHION— Lagerfeld's Riot of Ideas For This Fall

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 5 (UPI)—A few days before his Chloé collection was shown to the press, Karl Lagerfeld said: "I didn't think about anything while I was designing. I just let go and did what I felt like doing."

That was just his trouble. He had enough ideas in fact for 10 collections. But after he threw them all together, he had a fall collection so rich that at his opening this morning it left people confused and numb.

One message was loud and clear: the coat. Lagerfeld had 37 in the show. This is bound to affect the flapping coat industry. While everybody else in Paris is doing the loose no-coat coat, which bolts down to wraps and offshoots of the cape and the poncho, Lagerfeld takes a firm stand for the real, structured, honest-to-goodness coat.

"What? Again because 'I felt like it. After all, a coat is what women need and wear most in winter.'"

Dusters

Lagerfeld's new proportions put his coats ahead of the little short ones that went out of style years ago. His are long, big, loose and although structured, they move with an easy, unstrained flow. In fact, they look like turn-of-the-century dusters, a shape he introduced last week in Milan with the Fendi fur collection.

Lagerfeld's coats are in leather, brushed wool, plaid wool, tweed, cashmere and a wonderful plaid mohair. He also introduces a new way to wear them. Two vertical slits above deep comfortable pockets make it possible to wear the coat on the shoulders and slide the hands through the slits, as if it were a cape. Or, for a change, you can slide a thick wool belt through the slits. No nicely buttoned conventional coat, this.

The second strong statement in Lagerfeld's collection is that layers are gone. That needs explaining. For he built his collection like a Barbie doll wardrobe, with basic garments that he tricks up with bits and pieces.

Knit Bands

He made no less than 5,000 knit bands (out "I'm not going to use them all"), solid and striped, which he used to accessorize the collection "the way you'd use costume jewelry." Starting with, say, a tunic and a skirt, he added striped or solid mittens, socks, turtlenecks and bandeaux. "It's also an easy, inexpensive way of adding color to the collection," he said.

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From left: Lagerfeld lamé-lined evening dress and a daytime outfit with lamé-lined coat and Barbie doll elements such as arm warmers and turtleneck dickey.

In Florence Church Basement

50 Michelangelo Drawings Are Found

By Edward Magri

FLORENCE, April 5 (AP)—Experts scraping and peeling whitewash from the walls of a church basement here have found about 50 drawings believed to be by Michelangelo. Leading to the discovery late last year (UPI, Jan. 2) of four drawings, tentatively identified as Michelangelo's, in the Basilica of San Lorenzo, Dicioio Redig de Campos, director of the Vatican museums and a Michelangelo expert, said

he has no doubt that the newly discovered charcoal drawings are by the Renaissance master.

"Obviously, Michelangelo used the place as his workshop and storeroom while working at the Medici chapel above, and he made the drawings to develop ideas or simply for fun," Mr. Redig de Campos said Friday.

Paolo dal Poggetto, curator of the Medici chapels, made the discovery while looking for a new safety exit for visitors to Michelangelo's Medici tombs.

"I'd better look under the whitewash, he before knocking down the wall, I told myself," Mr. dal Poggetto said. Under the whitewash, he found two angels, a cloaked man and a head of Christ. "And it was unmistakably Michelangelo," Mr. dal Poggetto added. "You could tell from the style, quality and grandeur, the typical stroke."

Discovery of the first drawing was announced Jan. 1. Since then, two art restorers working with scalpels have been taking two layers of whitewash from the rest of the walls in the basement corridor.

"It has been a continuous surprise," Mr. dal Poggetto said. "We hardly hoped that the orig-

inal discovery could lead us to an entire gallery of Michelangelo's drawings."

The drawings are of all sizes and show faces, legs and other isolated details as well as a great figure of Christ.

"Some details recall Michelangelo's known drawings on paper. Others recall his paintings and sculptures," Mr. dal Poggetto said. "Some drawings have been done over and over again in Michelangelo's typical overlapping of versions."

"They are of great interest," Mr. Redig de Campos said. "My opinion is they are certainly by Michelangelo. Of course, I'm not infallible and there are no known ancient documents to support the attribution, and no signature on the walls."

He said the Florentines covered them with whitewash because to them "they were more or less scraps." They cared only about accomplished works in the 19th century.

The Florentine find was the third attributed to Michelangelo in a decade.

A wooden crucifix authoritatively identified as a Michelangelo work, missing for centuries, was found in a convent near Rome in the 1960s. A sculptured head found a few years ago in the ruins of a demolished house in Rome's Trastevere section was said to be the original head of Michelangelo's Pieta Rondanini, now in Milan's Sforza Castle.

U.K. Warning On 2 Rings of Art Forgers

LONDON, April 5 (UPI)—British experts have given warning of two rings of forgers in paintings and antiques. Scotland Yard sources said that police were investigating the British end of an international art racket involving forgeries of paintings by Francis Bacon.

A statement by Sotheby's, the auction house, warned against a larger of scientific instruments—astrolabes, quadrants and ring dials—supposedly dating from the 15th to the 18th centuries.

The Sotheby's statement said that Paris dealer Alain Brieux has identified 21 examples of the scientific instrument forger.

The forgeries have been sold as authentic by both Sotheby's and Christie's, another major auction house. The top price for such an instrument was £2,400 (\$3,800) paid in 1973.

Mr. Bacon disclosed forgeries purporting to be his in a television interview to be screened later this week.

"We try to get any fakes destroyed and inform the police and Interpol," said an official of Marlborough Gallery, Mr. Bacon's agent.

The Observer newspaper said yesterday that the forgery ring was centered in Italy.

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EDUCATION— NYU in Paris Expands With a Language School

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS, April 5 (UPI)—University extension courses, long the American way to upward mobility, have come to Europe thanks to New York University.

Open to the public, NYU's program, held in the school's Passy center, will include night classes for credit or audit, and a summer French course. It is the latter, a highly successful method of learning French fast, that might put NYU's program on the map.

Developed by a husky-browed, enthusiastic, Romain Le Calvez, whose "gust" (feeling) the language is equalled by his skill for poking fun at it, the saturation course, taught by phonetics and imitation rather than by rote and reading, enables students to function well in French after 100 hours—five weeks of classes, four hours daily.

The approach differs from traditional systems. No verb conjugations. No written dictations. No dragging around armful of antiquated texts. Mr. Le Calvez's telegraphed 25-page pamphlet, containing the 1,063 most frequently used French words, brings a sense of humor to what is usually a tedious task.

The first lesson, entitled "Optimism," is 12 lines long and comprises the three subjects perhaps closest to the French heart—love, money and talking. The method focuses on comprehension first, speaking second. Mr. Le Calvez maintains that it is impossible to learn to speak a language before understanding it aurally.

The three American students in a current class are all at different levels of ability in written French, but none can speak the language or understand it easily. After three weeks (60 hours), one student has already developed a very good accent, nearly devoid of the usual American pronunciation problems of hard consonants and impure vowels.

The second, Cheri Adams, contrasts NYU's classes with her experience at another school. "I never learned how to pronounce anything. It was just rules and reading aloud, everyone in his own lousy accent." In the language laboratory, Mr. Le Calvez tunes in on each person, correcting mistakes as they occur.

The third student, banker Harold Meyerman, was forced to drop out after eight classes because an unexpected trip left him too far behind. Previously, he had taken courses from several well-known language schools, which he characterized as "rip-offs." (The cost of the NYU course is roughly 2,000 francs for a 100-hour series with a maximum of eight participants.) Mr. Meyerman sees this approach as the most economically efficient. "It's really one-to-one in the lab and, on that basis, much cheaper than individual lessons," he claims. "I learned more in eight days at NYU than in months in other schools."

Although he believes he can do the job within the prescribed time, Mr. Le Calvez wishes he had just one more session to teach aught. "To understand films, television and theater you must know the different forms of *merde, gueule, foutre* and *con*." Having kids around helps with this aspect, he maintains.

Both he and his method were discovered 10 years ago by NYU's resident director, Arnold van Tesselar, when the latter was educational adviser to NATO and Mr. Le Calvez taught there. In 1969, when Prof. van Tesselar was setting up NYU's center in Paris, he realized that incoming students needed help in speaking French, despite their proficiency in writing and reading.

Classes in French All NYU's classes are given in French, so speed in learning is essential. Students have only five weeks between their arrival and the beginning of the semester. In the beginning, Prof. van Tesselar had students enroll in existing, traditional programs. Progress was too slow. Since Mr. Le Calvez was then heading up the Swedish cultural center's language courses here, Prof. van Tesselar sent some students over to him. "The results were frankly sensational."

In 1974, NYU acquired Mr. Le Calvez and his language laboratory, which will be open for the first time to outsiders as part of the new university extension program. No night classes are planned for saturation French. "We want our students to suc-



Romain Le Calvez with student Cheri Adams.

ceed," Prof. van Tesselar said flatly. "We're just not interested in two hours twice a week."

But two night courses are planned for the fall, one in the social structure of contemporary French society and the second in postwar French literature. Given in French by sociologist Edgar Morin, social historian André Burgère and author Henri Mitlerand, the basic idea is to provide Americans living here, as well as students abroad, with some insights into modern French culture.

Under the NYU program, classes will be part of a curriculum that one can take for credit, audit or as a special student. Although night classes do exist in the French university system, one must be regularly enrolled and working toward a degree. Some American universities abroad offer evening courses at military bases, but Prof. van Tesselar claims that the NYU extension program is unique, at least in France.

The Curricula A sort of super-salesman of education, Prof. van Tesselar oversees all NYU's activities in Paris, including the undergraduate and graduate curricula. The former consists of the basic year-abroad programs in language and literature, with students taking courses in three categories: (1) those taught by regular NYU faculty members based in Paris; (2) those taught by French professors associated with NYU; and (3) classes taken in the French university system itself. One must have completed the sophomore

year in good standing to be eligible and, under special circumstances, a student living in Europe could enroll in the center and finish both his junior and senior years without setting foot on the New campus.

NYU's master's program can be completed in Paris through admissions and work go through New York, deals in the master's program can earn their degrees in year in Paris. PhD students must, eventually, return to the United States.

Under Prof. van Tesselar, Harvard-educated, polyglot, professor of Linguistics and NYU is moving into full involvement with the school hopes to develop in short courses to bring Americans into closer contact with the arts and sciences. Helping out is an advisory board, which includes Jean-Louis Barrault, Alain Robbe-Grillet and E. Ionesco.

Its main community activity is an annual colloquium, open to the public. This year's colloquium, "Art Trends Since Action 33," will be held in the Guimard from April 26 to 28. The event will feature artists and world figures from several European countries, including E. Hultén, director of plastic for the new Centre Pompidou, and modern art critic P. Restany.

"Art Trends" is open to public free of charge by reservation (call NYU) and will be in French.

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Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited

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Hutchinson Bank Limited
Japan International Bank Limited
Jardine Fleming & Company Limited
Kiddier, Peabody International Limited
Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kreditbank N.V.
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
LTCB Asia Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Stanley International
New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.
The Nikko Securities Co., (Asia) Ltd.
The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich
Oskan Securities Co., Ltd.
Orion Bank Limited
Osaka Securities Co., Ltd.
Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout, Kampen S.A.

Persson, Heidring & Persson N.V.
Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Rothschild Bank A.G.
Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown
Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

Società Finanziaria Assicurativa (SOFIAS) R.A.S. Group
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque
Strauss, Turbault & Co.
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Tokai Bank Nederland N.V.
Trade Development Bank—Nassau Branch
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.
United Overseas Bank Limited.
Singapore
Veritas- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wardley Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
Amsterdam, April 1, 1976

7080-616

Jeff ^{the} initials

10%	16%	22%	28%
11%	17%	23%	29%
12%	18%	24%	30%
13%	19%	25%	31%
14%	20%	26%	32%
15%	21%	27%	33%
16%	22%	28%	34%
17%	23%	29%	35%
18%	24%	30%	36%
19%	25%	31%	37%
20%	26%	32%	38%
21%	27%	33%	39%
22%	28%	34%	40%
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24%	30%	36%	42%
25%	31%	37%	43%
26%	32%	38%	44%
27%	33%	39%	45%
28%	34%	40%	46%
29%	35%	41%	47%
30%	36%	42%	48%
31%	37%	43%	49%
32%	38%	44%	50%
33%	39%	45%	51%
34%	40%	46%	52%
35%	41%	47%	53%
36%	42%	48%	54%
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57%	63%	69%	75%
58%	64%	70%	76%
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69%	75%	81%	87%
70%	76%	82%	88%
71%	77%	83%	89%
72%	78%	84%	90%
73%	79%	85%	91%
74%	80%	86%	92%
75%	81%	87%	93%
76%	82%	88%	94%
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79%	85%	91%	97%
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81%	87%	93%	99%
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92%	98%		
93%	99%		
94%	100%		
95%			
96%			
97%			
98%			
99%			
100%			

145	7 D.	47½-5	3-3½	½-½	9½-10
146	7 M.	54½-55	3½-3¾	1-1½	20½-20½
147	3 M.	54½-55	3½-3¾	1½-1½	10½-10½
148	7 M.	54½-55	3½-3¾	2-2½	10½-11
149	1 Y.	6½-7½	4½-4½	3-3½	21½-21½

European Markets		
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)		
Amsterdam	Gold Fields	1.55
	St U. S.	2.08
	Guinea	1.25

DOR (AP) following list selected		Closing Prices April 5, 1976		Bids		Asks		Bids		Asks		Pa Enter		Bids	
Assn.	100	Chilton Co	59	44	Infob Wash	3 3/4	3 3/4	Infob Wash	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Christie	177	129	Infob Wash	23 1/2	24 1/2	Infob Wash	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn A	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn B	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn C	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn D	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn E	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn F	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn G	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn H	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn I	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn J	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn K	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn L	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn M	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn N	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn O	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn P	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn Q	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn R	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn S	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn T	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn U	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn V	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn W	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn X	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn Y	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn Z	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AA	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AB	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AC	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AD	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AE	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AF	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AG	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AH	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AI	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AJ	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AK	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AL	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AM	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AN	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AO	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AP	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AQ	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AR	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AS	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AT	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AU	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AV	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AW	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AX	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AY	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn AZ	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BA	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BB	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BC	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BD	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BE	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BF	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BG	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BH	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BI	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BJ	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BK	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BL	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BM	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BN	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BO	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BP	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BQ	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BR	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BS	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BT	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BU	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BV	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BW	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BX	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BY	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn BZ	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn CA	26 1/4	26 1/4	Jammar	13	13 1/2	Jammar	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pa Enter	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assn.	100	Citizn CB	26 1/4	26 1/4											

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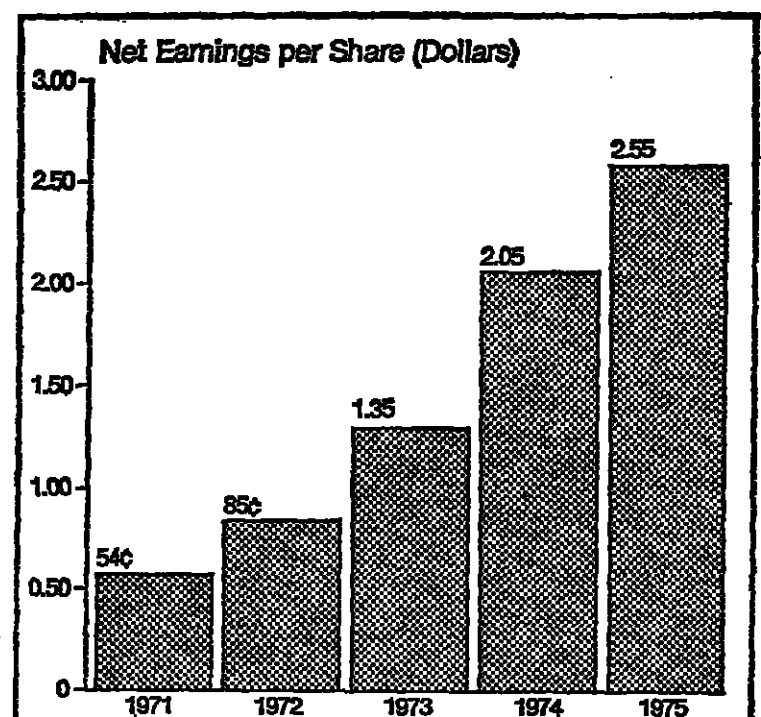
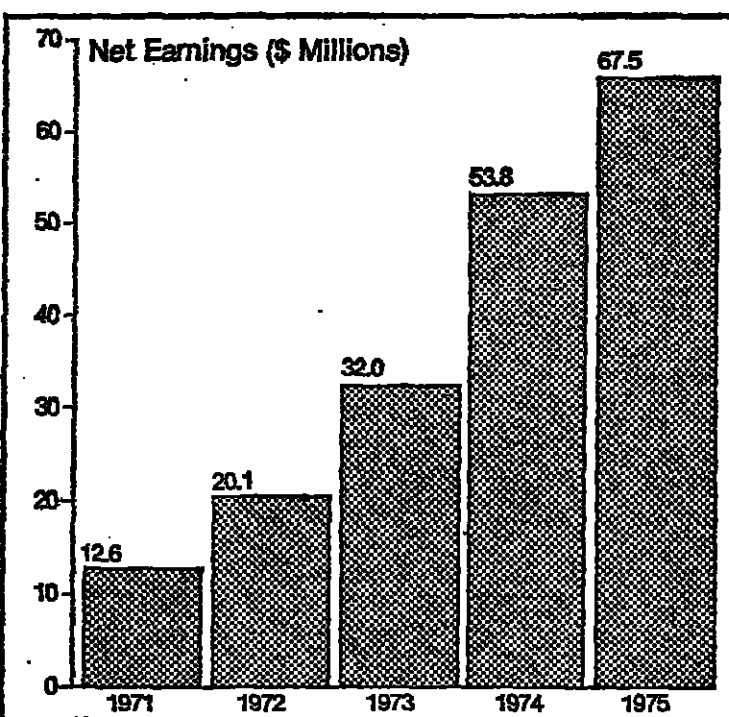
70 Net Earnings

40
30

10	
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**IN SPITE OF TOUGH ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN 1975...
NORTHERN TELECOM ANNOUNCES
RECORD SALES AND PROFITS
FOR THE 3RD STRAIGHT YEAR.**

'75 Total Sales pass Billion-Dollar Mark
'75 Net Earnings Increase 26 percent



While for much of the world's industry 1975 was a year they would rather forget, for us it was another good year. It was the third year in succession in which we achieved record sales and record earnings. It was our first billion-dollar sales year. Sales reached \$1,018.4 million, five percent higher than those of 1974 and 66 percent higher than those achieved in 1973. Net earnings were \$67.5 million, 26 percent higher than those of 1974 and 111 percent higher than earnings of 1973. Earnings per share in 1975 rose to \$2.55 compared with \$2.05 in 1974 and \$1.35 in 1973. We consolidated our position as the second largest manufacturer of telecommunications equipment in North America—the largest outside the U.S. Bell System. We continued to grow and expand. We bought or built six new factories in Canada and the United States. At year-end, we operated 33 factories—24 in Canada, six in the United States and one each in Turkey, Ireland and Malaysia. Our products continued to lead the market in key areas.

The Pulse electronic private automatic branch exchanges is the market leader in North America. It is now complemented by our new SL-1 digital EPABX, the first production models of which came off production lines last in 1975. By March we had orders and commitments for 89 systems.


The SP-1 electronic central office switching systems continue to outsell all other systems outside the Bell System.

To date more than 12 million lines of SP-1 have been ordered in North America and some 600,000 lines are in service. We completed, and cutover, the first link in the world's longest commercial digital cable transmission system, using our LD-4 high-capacity coaxial cable. LD-4 is designed to provide circuits for over 20,000 simultaneous two-way telephone conversations or a mix of TV, data and voice traffic.

Those are but a few of the highlights of Northern Telecom's 1975. If you would like to read of more and get to know more about us, send for our annual report. Write, Roy T. Cottier, vice-president, corporate relations, Post Office Box 6123, Montreal, Que. H3C 3J5.

Private Placement
April 1976

This announcement appears
as a matter of record only



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
Manila, Philippines

DM 75,000,000.—

7% % Bearer Bonds 1976/1983

DRESDNER BANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD
LIMITED

**nt northern
telecom**
NORTHERN TELECOM LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUEBEC

THE NEW NAME IN WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

Prior to March 1, Northern Telecom Limited was known as Northern Electric Company, Limited.

Incorporated
DILLON, READ & CO. INC. **THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION** **GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.**
Incorporated *Incorporated*
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH **SALOMON BROTHERS**
Incorporated
BACHE HALSEY STUART INC. **BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO.** **DREXEL BURNHAM & CO.**
Incorporated *Incorporated* *Incorporated*
HORNELOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES **E. E. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.**
Incorporated
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. **KUHN, LOEB & CO.** **LAZARD FRERES & CO.**
Incorporated
LEHMAN BROTHERS **LOEB, RHOADES & CO.** **PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS**
Incorporated *Incorporated* *Incorporated*
REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC. **SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.** **WERTHEIM & CO., INC.**
Incorporated *Incorporated*
WHITE, WELD & CO. **DEAN WITTER & CO.** **WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER INC.**
Incorporated *Incorporated*

